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The Role Of The Teacher In The Education Of Young People

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes new approaches to the phenomenon of the teacher of the New Century as a professional of spiritual enlightenment of society. The personality of the teacher in the context of the globalization of information technologies becomes incomparably important, training and education determines the fate of peoples, which is crucial for the future of world civilization. The formation and development of the professionalism of teachers are interrelated with the socio-cultural traditions and national characteristics of the people, which ultimately contributes to improving the quality and efficiency of the education system. To be a teacher in our time is to engage in creative intellectual work on the introduction of the most advanced teaching methods, skills and skills of educational work among students, innovative approaches in regulating the moods and educational guidelines of students/students. The Government of Uzbekistan has taken a course of reforms aimed at radically improving and improving the quality of education with the creation of decent conditions for teachers. The government will also continue to work to ensure decent pay for teachers-teachers that the teaching profession should become the most authoritative and respected in society. In the context of globalization, teachers are faced with grandiose tasks, the solution of which is impossible without pedagogical initiative and full dedication to the cause with great love of the younger generation, to be aware of all the events of information technology. Islam prefers secular education to religious education, that teachers are the heirs of the prophets, and that respect for teachers is the path to self-purification and salvation of the soul. The authors in their pedagogical analyses of the teacher status in the context of the entire educational policy of the government emphasize the need to improve the personnel policy in the higher education system.

KEYWORDS

Teacher, mentor, teacher-teacher, status and function of the teacher, teacher's employment, overload, teacher as an artist, indigo-vocation, education.

INTRODUCTION

In the conditions of the dominance of modern information technologies, the sustainable development of the education system is complicated, although improving the quality of training of highly qualified personnel is a primary task and part of the entire socio-economic life of society. Higher education is not only a part of the economy, but also a part of the spiritual and moral life of society and the state. Despite the equipping of the sphere with the most modern equipment's and information technology there is the problem of creating an effective system of educational policy development, which is caused by the human factor, i.e., the presence of professional teachers.

The CIS heads of state consider the problems of higher education as one of the most important areas of ensuring the spiritual and moral climate in society, the formation of the highest universal and national qualities of a citizen in the spirit of the requirements of higher education. The global pandemic and online distance learning places new challenges and questions on teachers ' teaching and teaching activities. The government aims educational goal is to educate new Khwarizmi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Navoi and Baburov, which starts from the threshold of the school system of education and upbringing. In this regard, 250 billion soums will be allocated in the country, aimed at radically improving and improving the quality of school education with the creation of decent conditions for teachers. The government will continue to work to ensure decent pay for teachers, mentors and methodologists, that the teaching profession

should become the most authoritative and respected in society [Mirziyoyev].

BASIC RESEARCH

The study of the peculiarities of the teacher's profession is the object of research by Russian teachers, who emphasize the ambiguity of such concepts as the pedagogical profession, qualification, teacher, teacher, teacher, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the inconsistency of the multi-level system in the development of educational standards [Balakirev, 2019. P.73]. The current situation in the educational space requires finding ways to solve educational problems to implement new proposals of scientists on "smart education" as a new paradigm for the introduction of innovative technologies in the field of education, which... does not lead to a change in the goals of education and cannot be clearly recognized as a new educational paradigm. Thus, scientists are actively discussing the introduction of innovative technologies in the field of education [Ardashkin and Surovtsev, 2020. p. 52].

Another determinant of the preparation of this article was the transformation in all spheres of public life in the context of information technology, introducing fundamental changes in the nature and system of education for a new generation of students. It should be emphasized that the new generation of students differs sharply from the previous generations in their propensity for knowledge and patience. In this regard, teachers actively discuss the essence of the concept of the formation of a professional personality in the education of the XXI century [Bolikova and

Shurygina, 2011. p. 573; Kozhevnikova, 2017. p. 16]. All this allows us to think that the future of the education system is determined not only by the professionalism of the staff, but also by the pure personal spiritual and moral level of the teacher.

The study of the problem of the effectiveness of training a new generation of personnel requires the study of some aspects of the content of the essence of the phenomenon of the teacher. The topic of the teacher's profession in the research of modern social and humanitarian sciences is actively covered in foreign (y. Werner, S. I. Hessen, L. Taxil, N. M. Shur, S. Buhler, etc.) and domestic (V. M. Shepel, N. O. Sadovnikova, N. S. Muradova, V. E. Peshkova, G. Kaplan, N. K. Sergeev,) scientific literature [5; 6; 16; 17]. Among the scientific works, one can distinguish a special study of the phenomenon of the pedagogical profession in the context of the social status, role and special type of activity focused on the education of the younger generation by E. V. Balakireva, N. O. Sadovnikova, A. K. Kuseinov, T. P. Kozhevnikova, A. I. Smolyar, V. V. Arnautov, etc. [Balakirev, 2019; 10. Kuseinov, 2016; Sadovnikova and Mirzakhmedov, 2019; Smolyar, 2002].

The clash between traditional and innovative, universal and national, liberal and conservative forms of education, including budget and contract forms, is most pronounced in the educational system. Such a complication of the education system raises the question of the qualification of teachers, so that the status of a teacher / teacher becomes the highest value for society. Here, it seems to us, it is necessary to solve the issue of considering education as one whole system of personality formation,

without putting a wall between school and university.

The efficiency of the education system, particularly higher, the optimal organization of working time frame, which is difficult to measure the existing legislation on labor, not to mention a host of pedagogical responsibilities on a voluntary basis. The teacher's working time, which requires long-term active thinking, working with living "raw materials", the results of which are manifested after certain years in public life, unlike other specialties, covers day and night, weeks without days off, years without holidays.

The most general interpretation of the phenomenon of the teacher we meet in the Soviet Encyclopedia, the teacher is characterized as " ... (from Greek. paidagogos-educator), a person who conducts practical work on the upbringing, education and training of children and young people and has special training in this field" [15, p. 975]. In scientific research, attention is drawn to the issues of the psychological and pedagogical crisis of the personality of N. O. Sadovnikova believes that an important role in his activity and professional development begins to play the ability to self-determination, build yourself as a professional, design new trajectories of professional development and overcome the psychological barriers of this process [Prokhorov, 1985. P. 115]. In the context of the role of the teacher in improving the quality of education interesting pedagogical approaches E. V. Balakireva, which believes that the specificity of the profession of the teacher is necessary to consider the achievements and recommendations of sociology and psychology professions, opportunities pedagogical professional. They explore "... problems only

from within pedagogy itself limits the possibility of creating a holistic view of pedagogical activity as a significant type of activity in society, which carries the humanities as a leading quality" [Balakirev, 2019. p. 73]. However, for us, the profession of a teacher is broader than the interpretation proposed by the authors, since the formation and development of a teacher went through difficult periods from the ancient period to the present, teachers were slaves in antiquity, representatives of the church in the Middle Ages, certified specialists in modern times.

There are many professions in the world, among which the teacher's profession is very prestigious, which is determined by its impact on the fate of peoples, the education of the young generation in the best traditions of ethno-confessional life. In addition, people from God have different levels of intelligence, history knows many enlighteners who paid with their lives for the happiness of the common people. Thus, the formation and development of the teaching profession can be associated with the ideas of the Enlightenment from the primitive system to the present. In this regard, among the scientific studies, there are identifications of pedagogy with practical philosophy.

In the context of the transition of class society, socio-cultural life was in dire need of spiritual regulation of social relations, so that the prophets became the enlighteners of the people, as mentioned in the sacred sources of world religions. In reality, the teacher-prophets, with their sacred words, became intermediaries in the consensus between the slave and the slave owner, and in the Middle Ages the pedagogical and philosophical teachings of scholasticism and patristics

flourished. Based on this, pedagogy originates from God, that he, through his more than two tens of thousands of messengers, taught people kindness and mercy, to live in peace and harmony.

In our opinion, pedagogy and pedagogy acquired their first secular recognition in the Renaissance and Modern times, with the proclamation of the teaching " Knowledge-power, knowledge-power!", the sphere of education - pedagogy. Thus, new people appeared in the spiritual life – teachers who are engaged in teaching children. The practice of the teacher at that time was multifunctional, which at the same time had the character of a spiritual and secular, informal legal administrator of national rites and rituals, he was a doctor and psychologist, and much more. Everyone needed the services of teachers in the collective and personal life, in the knowledge and understanding of the processes taking place in nature, society and human thinking. The great thinker Alisher Navoi argued that it is impossible to pay for the work of a teacher with thousands of treasures full of precious stones, if he at least taught one letter.

Among the peoples of Muslim countries, the teacher as a subject of education was formed as a civil servant, who cannot be represented in isolation from participation in the activities of local and central authorities, the system of public education. In the minds of the peoples of Central Asia, a teacher is a person delegated by a religious organization that has fundamental knowledge of Sharia (the right way), based on the Koran and Sunnah, tradition and way of life. In this regard, in a narrow sense, a teacher was considered a spiritual mentor who teaches a certain type of

craft, accompanied by the education of special moral qualities in this industry [Aitmatov and Shokhonov, 1998. B.385].

Based on the specialties, the teacher-mentor had personal freedom in the methodology of forming his student, interference in which was unacceptable. Islam raised the teaching profession to the rank of heirs-successors of the work of the prophets, convincing every one of the sanctity of the teaching profession.

Unlike other world religions, Islam gives priority in its teaching to the sciences and knowledge than to worship. In the Qur'an, there are numerous statements that a Muslim "... recites to them His signs and purifies them, and teaches them the Book and wisdom, although before they were, of course, in obvious error..." [Koran, 1963]. Islam prefers a secular education, religious, a Muslim from the cradle to death should learn lessons one day science will be treated as service for forty days and nights, the advice is: to teach even the Chinese respect for teachers is the way to purification and salvation of the soul.

In its own way, the teacher was in the system of public life as a controller of spiritual and moral life, caring for the welfare of the spirituality of young people, the morality of women, and the behavior of others. Thus, the teaching profession assumed the organization of civil relations on the principle of "teacher-student-society and the state" to ensure sustainable social development. Thus, the teacher fulfilled the mission that guarantees the implementation of the social policy of the government. Given the above, we can say that the profession of a teacher, which requires not only knowledge of specific disciplines, but also ideas about the features of the organization of

educational and learning processes, the management of students' activities. This requirement is generally expressed in the need for special humanitarian training of the teacher.

Pedagogy as a special form of activity requires from the teacher's personality a peculiar inclination to the profession, since it imposes a huge responsibility for work that does not tolerate a defective product. Patience and great love for children, practical communication skills, loyalty to their high ideals to their profession are the most important principles of professional ethics of a teacher. We agree with A. K. Kuseinov, who summarizes the experience of innovative approaches to improving the quality of education in Finland and Singapore and pays special attention to three factors:

"...- attract suitable people to teach (the quality of the education system cannot be higher than the quality of the people working in it);

- turn these people into effective educators (the only way to improve student outcomes is to improve the quality of teaching);

- create a system and provide targeted support in such a way that every child can have access to highly qualified teaching (the only way to achieve the highest level of effectiveness of the system is to raise the level of each student) "[Kuseinov, 2016. p. 12].

The first teacher, Aristotle, said that a person from birth to death only deals with the knowledge of the objective world, that thanks to teachers, a person can know himself. It should be noted that among the peoples of the East, the teacher's rating was put above the father, so they enjoyed great honor and

respect. Teachers and enlightened people were considered the mainstay of the country, an encyclopedia of knowledge, unofficial organizers of life and everyday life of both religious and national character. They were far from bureaucracy; at any time of the day, they were ready to provide overwhelming assistance at the wedding and at the funeral of their fellow villagers.

In many periods of the history of the development of national pedagogy, teachers were the ideals of educating the younger generation. Children took an example of behavior, even deified them, fulfilled all the requirements, respected them as fathers. In India, four professions are classified as supernatural, one of which is a teacher, as it infuses knowledge into the brain of a young man in a mystical way, like a doctor, an architect, a ruler. From the knife of the killer, a person dies, but the doctor's scalpel saves people from certain death.

The teacher in the education system is called "domla", and the teacher is called "mudarris", they simultaneously perform religious rites at the place of residence. In Turkey, a university teacher is called "Donish", i.e., "Wise Man". This depersonalization is due to respect for their teachers, without calling them by their names, and on the other hand, the profession is fixed as a pseudonym or vocation, which is specified with an official appeal in the education system of the Russian Federation: Nadezhda Olegovna or Sergey Nikolaevich, etc. Such personal treatment ensures the teacher's sovereignty, leaving the inviolability of the living space outside of working hours.

It should be noted that the Eastern pedagogy divides students into three categories: to the

top category were students able, i.e., honors, intermediate – type of student that needs an explanation of the materials and the third incapable and naughty that allowed corporal punishment. The natural pedagogy for the primary classes was the compulsion to learn, the corporal punishment of disobedient students. An interesting fact is that the use of corporal punishment against students was perceived as a criterion of good taste, i.e., a necessary educational practice. Parents gave the full right of action, without limiting anything, recognizing the rights "...only to the bones of their children." In practice, the student fulfilled all the requirements, even those that did not depend on pedagogy, i.e., he kept a household. He had the right to work independently only after performing certain professional rituals with the blessing of the master. In certain types of crafts, there were specific features of long periods and stages of training students.

The most ancient Qumran written sources mention the Teacher of Righteousness. We agree with Leo Taxil that "The teacher of Righteousness, apparently the head of the community, is characterized as God's messenger who learned the truth 'from the mouth of God' and brought it to his followers...The opponent of this positive character - the Unholy priest-is quite unanimously identified by researchers with a certain high priest of the Jerusalem temple. He plots against the teacher of righteousness in order to destroy him, and in the end, he achieves this" [Taxil, 2002. p. 14]. Thus, the teacher in the East was regarded as a holy man, that he treats his wards as his own children, a measure of encouragement and punishment. In terms of education, he demonstrated an acting mission to convey the secrets and skill of

his craft, relying on the Muslim principles of decency. Teaching is similar to divine enlightenment, as it conveys the national spirit to the younger generation.

The unconventionality and variety of the material with its interesting directions, character and social orientations were the main reason for the complexity of this profession. It should unite the pupils in the channel of kindness and humanism, open their eyes and show the beauty of the world, soften the souls of children with the beneficial water of the joy of life.

The responsibility of the teaching profession is also the inadmissibility of marriage and poor-quality products, there are no excuses for the mistakes made and the gap in the work. The farmer can blame the weather and natural resources for years of crop failure. The main thing in his profession is that you can then correct the mistakes, and the teacher cannot fix the defective product of his craft. That is why the teacher's work is creative, his works of art bear fruit after many years.

The teacher is in full view of everyone, he should be an example to others, he is forbidden what is allowed to a tractor driver, a carpenter and a cook. The student follows in the footsteps of his teacher, he sees the good in him and takes him as an example, in a word, he is an idol and an ideal of life. Usually, the students imitated the way they walked, the way they spoke, the way they behaved. In this regard, everyone knows him, and he does not know many who observe and control his actions. That is why a teacher should dress beautifully, lead a decent lifestyle, be decent and honest with others, so as not to spoil the standard of a real citizen in front of young

people. This allows us to say that the duration of the teacher's working time is more than 24 hours a day, since he becomes the maestro of children's thought.

In modern conditions, the teacher is overloaded with the problems of education and training under the influence of globalization and information technologies, which force him to learn everything that happens in the world to satisfy the boundless curiosity of students. In this regard, we agree with Russian psychologists that " ... not only the organizational aspects of the educational process are changing, but also its content components. As a result, one of the factors of the effectiveness of training becomes a teacher who is ready to overcome the barriers of professional development" [Smolyar, 2002. p. 352].

It is no secret that many parents blame the problems of raising children on teachers, and there is also the practice of bringing teachers to administrative and criminal responsibility for offenses of young students outside of school. It is obvious for students to contact their teachers at any time with various questions, from homework to conflicts with friends and parents.

The greatness of the teacher is that he is happy to give all the knowledge that he has, which children cannot get from their relatives and friends, in order to become a person. Our surveys of parents on the requirements for teachers showed that the main skill in their love for children, rigor and fairness to students, that the latter was the main principle of pedagogy in the traditional Soviet school. That is why even the masters of the world, the great conquerors, worshipped the teachers, put

them above their dignity. The great Amir Timur bequeathed that his coffin should be placed below his teacher as a sign of respect for Said Baraka.

In modern pedagogy, the influence of the formation of a teacher on the attitude to the individual and his way of life, the ability to meet their needs, to realize themselves in order to achieve a certain social status is studied. In this regard, with L. Y. Bolikova and Yu. A. Shurygina, it is possible to enter into a discussion that under the formation of a teacher as a professional, it would be possible to proceed from the professional experience accumulated by educational activities. The fact is that a graduate of a pedagogical university acquires the qualities and properties of a teacher directly through lectures and practical classes, which is not abstract. A teacher becomes a person with the ability to behave like a professional: communication skills with students, the formation of skills and abilities to perform their functional duties [Bolikova and Shurygina, 2011. p. 574]. Sociological observations have shown that within five years, graduates reach the degree of development of pedagogical functionality: they can conduct educational classes, cultural and mass educational work with young people. All this is a huge work and mastering the basics of professional tasks, especially professional orientation, compliance with the pedagogical life.

One of the areas of the teacher's functional responsibility is research activity, as it includes the achievement of the academic degree of Doctor of Science with publications: monographs, textbooks, scientific articles in indexed journals and publications, scientific and methodological developments. The

research field of the teacher's activity is complex, requires a special intellectual ability of the individual, the creation of a scientific base and apparatus, the analysis of the received materials and the preparation for the publication of the research results. The complexity of scientific work in many cases is determined by the huge material costs at their own expense for the publication of a monograph and an article. Despite this, the research activity of a teacher is the most important criterion for creativity in their teaching activities, professional growth of the individual.

The teacher fulfills the mission of an educator on the ground, leads people on the right path to progress, as he learns the essence and content of what is happening, positive and negative in life, faster than others. Currently, the face of the teacher has acquired feminine features, as in a market economy, good male teachers go into business. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing reforms on the social protection of teachers. A hungry teacher cannot lift the heavy weight of pedagogy. In this respect, we completely agree with the great thinkers of our time, Ch. By Aitmatov and M. By Shahanova [Aitmatov and Sogonov, 1998. p. 385].

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, we can draw some conclusions: the phenomenon of a teacher, performing the functions of spiritual and moral education of public life, a mentor of all professions and crafts, occupies an extremely important place in the formation of a person with deep faith and hope for life, a true moral person. The terminology of the teacher comes from the activities and labour process, i.e. It is

connected not only with the type of activity, but also with its life and life, at a certain level this profession was perceived as an ideal of high morality, righteousness of life and life for ordinary people, in a word, it was a model of a believer.

In the conditions of transformation, the phenomenon of the teacher has undergone qualitative changes, the re-evaluation of values has turned him into a teacher, i.e. the valuable professional properties of the teacher's personality have been lost forever. The centuries-old authority of the teacher is falling, the honor and respect for teachers on the part of students disappears under the pressure of the market economy and globalization. Because of material problems, teachers go into business and entrepreneurship, where they often fail because of their kindness. Thus, if in ancient times pedagogy was exclusively a profession of slave labor, then in a certain sense of words it retains its traditional meaning.

In modern civilization, the profession of a teacher is complicated: the problems of socio-economic and cultural development are negatively reflected in the education system on the one hand, the difficulties of educating a new generation of schoolchildren on the other, not counting the information boom, the lack of new educational materials and highly qualified personnel. Thus, a person devoted to the profession can be called an indigo person: a true patriot. A number of measures have been taken to improve the staffing situation, and the number of male teachers in schools is increasing. Teachers who give lessons in educational institutions, loaded with professional and social loads, feel the need for scientific and creative activities in the field of

higher education. The work of the teacher was highly appreciated by the representative of education of Turkestan Abdulla Avloniy: "Education for us is life or death, salvation or tragedy, happiness or misery." Sociological surveys have shown that a person, reaching the highest levels in life, involuntarily remembers his childhood, especially in the years of maturity, remembering his childhood and school years, especially teachers.

Socio-economic and cultural achievements have radically changed the professional requirements of teachers and students, in contrast to the last decade. According to the definition of teachers, complex endless work, in many ways " ... the vocation of the soul, its state. After all, in the end, the result of the teacher's activity-the formed character of the student, the ability to live with dignity in society, to be useful to their country... - is a friend in relation to children, their assistant, adviser and ally, not just a person who gives ready-made truths, but a seeker, a wanderer, always on the way" [Kozhevnikova, 2017. p.16].

In the new century, teachers face grandiose pedagogical problems, since the barriers of new realities and challenges cannot be overcome without pedagogical initiative, patience and endurance of the complexity of education, full dedication to the cause with great love of the younger generation, to be aware of all the events of pedagogy. There is such a profession as a teacher, without professional creative work, which is impossible to ensure the sustainable development of public life.

It is generally accepted that throughout history, the territory of the earth has been and remained the main source of national wealth of

any country. However, we think that they lose their meaning over another of the nation's wealth - a person that allows us to speak about the real wealth of Nations: Indigo - man is the master teacher.

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